

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1918.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.  
The Associated Press is authorized to use for publication all news dispatches credited to it or to any other source, and to use for publication all news dispatches credited to it or to any other source, and to use for publication all news dispatches credited to it or to any other source.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

One Year, \$10.00; Six Months, \$6.00; Three Months, \$3.50.

DAILY & SUNDAY, \$10.00; DAILY ONLY, \$7.00; SUNDAY ONLY, \$3.00.

CANADIAN RATES.  
DAILY & SUNDAY, \$12.00; DAILY ONLY, \$8.00; SUNDAY ONLY, \$4.00.

FOREIGN RATES.  
DAILY & SUNDAY, \$15.00; DAILY ONLY, \$10.00; SUNDAY ONLY, \$5.00.

THE EVENING SUN, Per Month, \$1.00; Per Year, \$12.00.

THE EVENING SUN (Foreign), Per Mo. \$1.50; Per Year, \$18.00.

All checks, money orders, etc., to be made payable to THE SUN.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Printing and Publishing Association at 150 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

Frank A. Munsey, President; Frank A. Munsey, Vice-President; Edwin W. Wardman, Secretary; George W. Wardman, Treasurer.

London office, 40-41 Fleet street; Paris office, 8, rue de Valenciennes, off Rue du Quatre Septembre; Washington office, Munsey Building, Broadway, corner 20th St.; New York office, 150 Nassau street.

Telephone, BECKMAN 3200.

Income Tax Figures for Chairman

Kitchin to Study.

The Government's official analysis of the income tax for 1916 by occupational classes does not, of course, give any idea of the tax payments which were due to be in before midnight last Saturday.

The whole taxation scheme for 1917, payments on which are just now closed, was no changed from 1916 that the analysis throws no light on the question of who paid what on or before last Saturday.

But the total of the 1916 incomes in excess of \$3,000 can give and does give a very exact idea of where Chairman Kitchin, or any other supererogated sectionalists, has got to stop short in trying to make the territory north of Mason and Dixon's line pay for the war; in trying also to make particular elements in that territory pack the whole load.

That Government analysis shows that the total income out of which income taxes were collected for 1916 was a little more than six and a quarter billions of dollars.

Mind you, this represented all incomes in excess of \$3,000 a year. It took in not merely the bankers, the men heavily invested in railroads, the owners of enormous valuable real estate, the big manufacturers and merchants; it took in the mine owners and operators, brokers, insurance agents, farmers, all professional men—lawyers, judges, architects, physicians, editors, authors, actors, engineers, musicians, professors, teachers, clergymen—everything above the \$3,000 line.

Those income tax returns for 1916 show that of the whole six and a quarter billions of income subject to taxation something more than \$2,000,000,000 represented men with incomes of \$100,000 a year or more.

About \$1,600,000,000 represented men with incomes between \$30,000 and \$100,000 a year.

But our railway employees alone, in annual earnings below \$3,000 a man, count two and a quarter billions of dollars a year.

Not even Mr. CLAUDE KITCHIN, we dare say, imagines that the persons between \$3,000 and \$100,000 a year who paid for 1916 on about \$1,600,000,000 of income can live now without any income at all.

Not even Mr. CLAUDE KITCHIN, we dare say, imagines that those with incomes in excess of \$100,000 a year can do without any income at all.

But if Mr. CLAUDE KITCHIN does believe these things, it isn't going to get for the Treasury the revenue that doesn't exist.

If from every person in the United States whose income is in excess of \$3,000, whether it is an income of \$3,100 or of \$1,100,000, Mr. CLAUDE KITCHIN is permitted to take every penny of such income, it isn't going to make a dent in the war bill.

If Mr. CLAUDE KITCHIN leaves nothing at all to anybody unless his income is below \$250 a month, why even then the Treasury, needing for the year of 1919 some \$24,000,000,000, would get only a quarter of it.

This Government analysis of the income tax for 1916, with its identification of the total national income above the mark of \$3,000 a year, emphasizes what THE SUN has been pointing out to Mr. KITCHIN and to those like him, that the bulk of the national income—some \$40,000,000,000—is not in sums above \$10,000 a year, not above \$5,000, not above \$3,000 a year.

It is in earnings below \$3,000 a year. More than half of it is in earnings below \$3,000 a year; more than two-thirds of it below \$3,000 a year; more than three-quarters of it below \$3,000 a year.

If out of the \$40,000,000,000 a year of national income the Government is going to call this year for \$24,000,000,000 in tax payments and in bond subscriptions, either it will get the greater part of that \$24,000,000,000 from the rank and file of the American people or it will not get it at all. It isn't anywhere else to get.

Plattsburg.

Plattsburg is to be abandoned as the site of a training camp for officers because it is climatically less suitable for use all the year round than is the neighborhood of Petersburg, Va.

This is the officially assigned reason for the War Department's decision to eliminate the New York establishment from its list of schools for candidates for commissions.

It will undoubtedly be useless to protest against this manifestation of military wisdom and meteorological erudition.

However, we earnestly advise any resident of Plattsburg who may be tempted to quit his present domicile and betake himself to the vicinity of the spot favored above his home by the War Department, to read once more the history of the civil war before his final determination is made.

And if the reminiscences of the soldiers of that long past conflict do not convince him that Plattsburg surpasses Petersburg as a place of summer and winter habitation, by all means let him look up his house and journey to the south in search of first hand knowledge; but let him keep the key.

The Comfort.

When it was first reported that the naval hospital ship Comfort might be sent to sea protected only by the hope that the Germans would respect her character and spare her, THE SUN directed attention to the fact that the Imperial German Government had already accused the United States of abusing the Red Cross by transporting combatants under it. The charge was false, but had the original plan for the Comfort been carried out and had she been torpedoed it would unquestionably have been cited as justification of the German outrage.

The correctness of our opinion is indicated by the fact that the *Lokal Anzeiger* has already begun to question the outgoing cargo of the Comfort, which it "greatly fears" might include "American flying men and a few dozen airplanes." The *Lokal Anzeiger's* logic is plain. It knows that Germany would not hesitate to misuse the Red Cross, and it can conceive of no nation whose honor is not as low as Germany's.

It has been asserted that the navy may not carry out its original intention with regard to the Comfort. THE SUN hopes that no unnecessary risk will be taken with her. However, we do not believe she would be in as great danger on her outward trip as on her return voyage. Under any circumstances the Germans would be glad to sink her, but they would much rather send her to the bottom with her berths full of sick and wounded men than when only her crew and hospital staff were aboard.

The Brown Warrior in Flanders.

To take the East Indian soldier and put him at fighting on French fields in winter was almost as if GOTHFRIED had sent for Eskimos to come and dig the Panama Canal; so, at least, it seemed to the world when their King-Emperor summoned Rajput and Pathan, Jat and Gurkha, to come and fight the Hun. How willingly they came and how well they fought was no great surprise. The calm way they stood it was the marvel. Their book of the war, a semi-official tribute entitled "The Indian Corps in France," written by Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. B. MENEVIERE of the Indian Army, and the Right Hon. Sir FREDERICK SMITH, has just been published by the Dutton house "under the authority of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council."

It is not entirely devoted to the Indian, of course, for most India army officers are white, but the reader finds himself more interested in the brown brother than in the less mysterious Briton. And the brown brother was not a few. Within three months after Great Britain entered the war 24,000 Indian troops landed at Marseilles, the first time that an Indian military contingent had been sent west of Suez since BEACONSFIELD forty years ago brought 7,000 Indian troops to Malta as a sign of imperial unity. As Lord CURZON says of the Asiatics in an introduction:

"They came to a country where the language, the climate, the people, the customs, were entirely different from any of which they had knowledge. They were presently faced with the sharp severity of a northern winter. They, who had never suffered heavy hail fire, who had no experience of high explosive, who had never seen warfare in the air, who were totally ignorant of modern trench fighting, were exposed to all the latest and most scientific developments of the art of destruction. . . . They were not fighting for their own country or people. They were not even engaged in a quarrel of their own making. They were plunged in surroundings which must have been intensely depressing to the spirit of man. Almost from the start they suffered shattering losses."

And with all that, as the authors frankly say, the brown men saved the empire, for when they arrived the first British army had been almost rubbed out by the German eraser and KITCHENER'S armies "were still a shadowy embryo in the womb of improvisation." At the first battle of Ypres the Indian troops fought as if they had faced machine guns all their lives, and in this light Sepoy (Private) KHUDDAD KHAN won the first Victoria Cross ever pinned on an Indian soldier. Examples of the Indian's cool courage were frequent. At Neuve Chapelle, where the British troops were under heavy machine gun fire, a German hidden in a house began potting officers:

"A Punjabi Mohammedan of the Sappers calmly put the others aside, telling them to leave it to him. He knelt down in the road, and quietly waiting until the German put his head out for another shot, killed him on the spot. He continued to wait, amid the machine gun bullets drifting like rain, for a chance at a second man whom he believed to be there."

There was no doubt about the effect of the Indian troops upon the

German, who had heard about "Fathans with glittering eyes, knives and teeth." Gurkhas with long gray beards, and scouts who, when surprised, could throw the end of a rope in the air and, climbing, disappear. Yet all the men from the East did was to fight well and with far more humaneness than their enemies.

The Indians and the white regiments were usually brigaded together. The rank and file got along gloriously. Sometimes the combinations in divisions were startling: Manchester, Suffolk, Pathans and Sikhs; Highland Infantry, Liverpool Reserves, Sikhs and Gurkhas; Connaught Rangers, London Territorials, Bhopals and Baluchis. The Black Watch and the Forty-first Dogra went into the second battle of Ypres side by side. By the time that red field was still more than ten thousand Indians were dead or wounded. After Festubert and Loos, when the Indian Corps left France for other fields of war, the total casualties among the Indians were more than 10,000. Their whole record had been one of courage and discipline. They bore the climate and loneliness of a foreign land without complaint, and their freedom from disease was the wonder of the surgeons. True, they were permitted to have food of their own selection and preparation, and their religious ceremonies were carefully respected; but it was not the East or anything like the East.

The confusion of races and religions in India puzzles most of us, even after twenty-five years of Kipling. The Indian Corps in France contained four distinct races: Rajputs, Pathans, Jats and Gurkhas, and men of three religions: Sikhs, Hindus and Mohammedans. The Sikh comes from the Punjab. He is a strong, tall, stately man who never smokes or cuts his hair, and who draws his beard back over his ears and tucks it under his turban. His love of adventure and money helps to make him a good soldier.

The Gurkha, even more familiar than the Sikh to the Western reader, is a mixture of Mongol and Rajput; short as the Japanese, but sturdier; cheerful, friendly and a wonder with his long, curved knife (kukri) in open fighting. With this weapon, say the authors of "The Indian Corps in France," he can cut down a man or sharpen a pencil with equal skill.

The Jat is a tall, handsome, tough Hindu, a farmer in peace and at his best as a cavalryman in war. He is of the same stock as the Rajput, but the latter shows any profession except that of war. The Pathan is an athlete from the mountains, a feudist by nature, full of dash and valuable in skirmish, but unless led by white officers he is no such reliable soldier as the Sikh or the Gurkha.

"May those who survive," says the book in closing, "live long to keep alive by their memories the traditions of martial ardor in India." They will have something to tell at home that will astonish even MELANCTH.

Registering German Enemy Alien Women.

The period for the registration of German enemy alien women opens today. In cities of 5,000 population and more the registration will be conducted by the police; in smaller settlements the Postmasters will manage it. The hours of registration are from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M., daily except Sunday, and the last day of the period is June 26.

In New York persons required to register must do so at the police station nearest their homes. The United States Marshal for the district has issued this statement:

"All natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Germany being females of the age of 14 years and upward who are within the United States and not actually naturalized as American citizens are required to register as German enemy females. Female natives or subjects of the Austro-Hungarian Empire are not required to register unless they are married to unnaturalized German subjects. Each applicant should furnish five unmounted photographs not larger than 3x3 in size on this paper with light background. The photograph shall be of the shoulders and full face without hat or head covering. Alien females who are members of any community or order or denomination which prescribes the wearing of headgear as part of the religious habit may furnish photographs of themselves wearing official headgear."

German speaking interpreters will be on duty at each place of registration. Certificates will not be issued immediately, but will be delivered to registrants on their personal application not less than ten days and not more than fifteen days after the day on which they register.

The authorities have tried to make the registration as simple and easy as possible, and if they have the cooperation of those who must submit to it, little difficulty will be encountered.

The New Problems of the Training Camps for Officers.

In the first series of training camps for officers the pupils were largely men of civilian experience, who had no familiarity with military routine, and whose education necessarily began with the primary duties of the soldier. There were some men who had undergone military drill at school or college, some national guardsmen, and others who were not wholly ignorant of the rudiments of the military art, but most of the students had to begin at the beginning.

The courses of instruction were therefore adapted to the needs of these men, whose ignorance was remedied by a magnificent spirit and whose deficiencies were overcome by the ingenious and devoted efforts of instructors whose services to the country we are unfortunately liable to overlook. The army officers who

devised and carried through the system of training which is epitomized in the word Plattsburg, and the men who underwent that course, deserve the gratitude of all the American people. The fruit of their efforts has justified their faith and their labors; faith that withstood the assaults of cynics, the ridicule of the thoughtless and the serious questioning of informed critics; labors that were arduous, continuous and exhausting. Somewhere a permanent record should be preserved in honor of these pioneers of preparedness, that those who benefited from their great exertions may know to whom honor is due for our first steps toward the creation of a suitable military establishment.

Our participation in the war has naturally changed the problems the commanders of the training camps for officers must solve. Now it may be said broadly that they draw their students from military life, and not from civil life. The men who are admitted to them have at least mastered the elementary duties of the soldier; they are in many cases members of the army under army discipline. Civilians who are admitted are likely to have been taught at least how to hold their rifles, for practically all schools now give military instruction, and older men eligible for enrollment have had the advantage of drill in home guard battalions, the new State forces and similar bodies. It is plain that with such a student body the elementary courses which in the original camps consumed much time and energy may be reduced in length, or eliminated altogether, and the time thus saved may be used for other purposes. Not a little of what the graduates of the earliest camps had to learn after they actually entered the service can thus be imparted in the period of instruction, to the advantage of the candidates for commissions as well as of the army.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., June 13.—J. A. COTTELL, aged 84, and Mrs. JOHN HARPER, aged 75, have returned from Catlettsburg, Ky., where they eloped and were married. From yesterday's newspaper.

Romance is immortal, and lovers are ever young.

Twice as many women as men have enrolled as members of the Prohibition party and fewer than a third as many women as men in the Socialist party. The Democrats got 164,722 women to join their ranks, against 98,749 who selected the Republican party. However, the proportion of enrolled women to enrolled men is higher among the Republicans than the Democrats. The question now arises whether the enrolled women will show as high a percentage of stay-at-homes on primary days as the men habitually do.

Judge J. ORIS HUMPHREY of the United States District Court in Illinois has refused to grant citizenship to a Russian who claimed exemption from the draft because he was an alien. The day has passed in which a mere desire for citizenship was sufficient to meet the requirements of the country.

Germany blames United States for Costa Rica's declaration of war.—Newspaper headline.

Why rob the Hohenzollern family of its just dues?

The request of the Navy Department for an increase in the enlisted and commissioned personnel of the navy is based on present and prospective needs of the service which should be apparent to the members of the House who have opposed the expansion advocated. It does not require a naval education to understand that fleets and squadrons insufficiently supplied with officers cannot reach the highest point of efficiency, or to recognize the danger of an undermanned establishment. The House should recede from its stand in favor of a temporary increase, and join the Senate in granting the reasonable permanent relief asked for by the responsible officers of the navy.

Reichstag member hears that captive German officers are forced to work in the United States.—Despatch from Amsterdam.

The number of things members of the Reichstag hear about America is amazing, and practically all of them, like this report of enforced labor, are untrue.

GERMAN POSTER ART.

A Declaration That What There Is Is Borrowed From England.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The warning by Mr. Matlack Price against the influence of German poster technique is a warning that those who know something about the history of German poster technique.

This supposed German influence is in reality English, as the entire poster system of Germany had its birth with Nicholson and Price, two English poster artists, whose posters signed "Egghead" and "Ludlow" were the first to be imported into England about 1904. Hohlwein stands foremost among the German poster artists, and after his return from England, two years later, the English influence made itself strongly felt in his posters. This is the same striking technique which Mr. Matlack Price, chairman of the board of judges which will award prizes for the ship building poster competition, regards as German propaganda.

It occurs to me that our friendly ally, Great Britain, will deeply resent Mr. Price's claim that the poster art of England is now German influence. It seems only fair that Mr. Price, as an expert in commercial poster art and as an educator in that field, should give credit where credit is due.

ARTHUR JAMES.

New York, June 15.

Faith.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Keep the faith and meet the test! Stand for what we know is best! As the dead around us fall, Giving up for truth their all, Let us carry on and give.

All we have that right shall live, Death has ceased to matter now! By the throne upon which he bow, Who for us was crucified, Live in freedom's laughter sweet; Live wherever free men meet, Live where freedom's banner flies, Like that which shall never die! We shall stand as the dead stand, Never sleep among the lost. All that death has power to claim, We shall take and hold it fast; Keep the faith and serve the truth; Ours shall be eternal youth.

TAX SUMMER FURS!

A Suggestion That Fashion Should Some of the War Burden.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Among the articles that Professor Oliver M. W. Sprague of Harvard mentioned to the Ways and Means Committee as luxuries that should be taxed to raise revenue for the war, I fail to find women's furs.

It would seem no more than just if mere man in a tax for the luxury of keeping cool on warm nights in a suit of Chinese pajamas that woman should pay a tax for the luxury of keeping warm on cold nights in a fur coat. As women are booming this patriotic and essential industry, it would be a fruitful source of revenue.

It will undoubtedly impress favorably the financial sagacity and taxing ingenuity of the Hon. Cordell Hull, provided that fur pieces made of possum skins are exempt.

JAMES D. DEWELL, JR.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 15.

LOUIS THE NERVOUS.

In a Flash He Invents a Substitute for Electric Fans.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: To show that my mind is more active than the average human being, and that maxima are not ineffectual when set down by spiritual inventors, I herewith announce to your readers a substitute for the nefarious, uncomfortable, disease breeding electric fan, now so obstinately in use in playhouses, movie theatres, ballrooms, etc.

It is an indisputable fact that the electric fan is a very unhygienic. Its inventor could not possibly have had any knowledge of matters that pertain to the welfare of man. First, where does the salutary benefit come in when all the fan does is to thresh mercilessly the same air that is made up (in a movie hall) of the exhalations of the hundreds of promiscuous spectators, coughing, sneezing, spitting, and blowing out infectious ailments without their knowledge. Further, each person is unavoidably compelled to inhale this contaminated air for hours without redress if he complains.

Second, the undue pressure the fan places on the air creates a wind which if we were out of doors we would call a gale—which confined within the compass of a hall grows into a miniature whirlwind. From this not one of the audience can free himself. The hall has no cooler air—no fresh air—no ventilation merely endangers each spectator's health. To delicate constitutions inoperative pneumonia, neuritis, eye troubles, etc., result therefrom. To nervous patrons the constant insupportable draught is irritating and spoils their pleasure while they are endeavoring to enjoy (This is me.) The fans have lost at least one of their "mains" during the summer months.

Third, there is no intellectual reason for an electric fan. It does not create fresh air—it forces on us mephitic, unbreathable, bacteria charged, accumulated exhalations from hundreds of lungs the health nature of which we know not. They why bear such malignant, tyrannical appliances just to please the inventor's vanity? As soon as we have a fan in the room, we are forced to increase the output of our lungs to increase the output of our lungs to increase the output of our lungs.

The banks of various cities have had to make extensive loans, covering the current outlays by firms and corporations engaged on rush contracts for war material and war equipment, and most enjoyable appliance to hygienically and comfortably ventilate, winter or summer, any movie hall, ballroom or apartment. It is inexpensive, it furnishes pure air, it is without noise, and can be removed without difficulty.

I wonder if any other inventor has thought of this? That I have never seen it used anywhere goes to show that it does not exist.

LOUIS M. EISENHARTER.

New York, June 15.

RAISING SHEEP.

The Great Wool States Have No Trouble With Dogs.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Here are a few facts gathered for the benefit of some of your contributors who are trying to prove that the sheep raising industry in our Eastern States is a failure, due solely to the ravages by dogs.

Montana, the greatest sheep raising State in the Union, has no dog laws relative to sheep, and it employs a great number of dogs to assist the herders.

California and Wyoming come next with no dog laws in regard to sheep, they also use sheep dogs and the flocking. Now why is it that the greatest sheep raising States there is less trouble with dogs than in the States where few sheep are raised?

It is only too obvious that there is some other reason, and the dog is getting the blame, for if three States of the Union can raise sheep with any number of dogs to be accounted for, it would seem that our Eastern States could do likewise provided climatic conditions were as favorable.

Our farmer informed me that small flocks of sheep did not pay, and the low prices the market would make the sheep raising unprofitable. Added to this, parasites and climatic conditions helped toward non-success.

Judging from my own experience, if our Eastern farmers would employ a good sheep dog it would prove a great asset in preventing the ravages of the predatory dogs, since that dog would be the only reason the farmers give for their losses.

Our own sheep dogs proved their value in this respect. They allowed no strange dogs on the farm and we suffered no losses except from disease. Sheep dogs have been used by all the sheep raising countries of Europe and Asia from the prophet Job down to the present day, and to disregard this well proved method shows that sheep cannot be raised without a guardian, which is what our farmers are trying to do.

The sheep raiser who has to ask Congress to take action to help him does not know his business; he would be better off doing his bit in the army than on a sheep farm.

L. H. CONGER.

ELLENVILLE, June 15.

Enforcing the Rule in Kansas.

From the Downs News.

A travelling man who was served at the hotel Leonard on his last week merely ate the centres of the slices of bread, leaving the balance on the plate. The next morning at breakfast he was asked by a committee of citizens and informed that the bread he left the night before would be his first course for breakfast, and remained to be that he ate it. He took it at their word and dined it like a patriot.

HOW THE BANKS FINANCED THE MOST DIFFICULT READJUSTMENT OF THE WAR PERIOD.

Remarkable Achievement by New York Banks During the Past Week of Record Payments—Some of the Incidents Connected With the Paying Over of the Largest Tax Fund Ever Exacted on a Single Day.

By WILLIAM JUSTUS BOIES.

conserving the nation's gold supply and discounting all efforts to liberalize the provisions of the Federal Reserve act so as to make available for rediscount operations a variety of long term paper which never intended to be used as collateral for such transactions. The usefulness of our banking system would have been greatly impaired had the Federal Reserve banks been permitted to rediscount paper that was taken with the understanding that several successive renewals, if necessary, would be granted. This would have led to inflation of the most dangerous sort at a time when it was highly essential to safeguard the country from just this evil. When the financial history of our first year of war is written, therefore, the intelligent reader will find that the Federal Reserve Board at a time of national crisis will be recalled as safeguarding the country from serious perils.

"Keeping Liquid."

Had the board not resisted the pressure to allow the Federal Reserve banks to rediscount dead or non-liquid paper the country's banks would never have made the remarkable showing under trying conditions that they did last week. With the War Finance Corporation the problem is quite different since that corporation was formed for the purpose of granting assistance to borrowers engaged on essential work who had found it impossible to secure accommodation in the regular channels. The controversy between the public utilities companies and the War Finance Corporation directors is based on the reasonableness of the demand by the lender that its advances should be restricted for the most part to paper carrying a bank's guarantee. Should that stipulation be insisted upon it is clear that the public utilities companies will not receive much assistance from the War Finance Corporation, since those borrowers are confronted with constantly mounting operating costs on the one hand and a fixed price limit for their service on the other. Until the public utilities companies are successful, therefore, in securing a reasonable advance in trolley and service rates at the hands of the various State commissions it will not be possible for them to obtain the banker's endorsement which the War Finance Corporation directors require before extending the accommodation applied for.

Possible Government Action.

It may be necessary for the Federal authorities to take some action on the ground that this is a war crisis and many of the public utilities corporations are necessary in offensive and defensive operations. President Wilson made a strong appeal for these corporations in February, but inasmuch as the companies are controlled by State laws and are not within State limits, it has been impossible to obtain agreement upon a thoroughgoing relief scheme. The situation has been made more difficult by the unusual financing which various promoters attempted in the early days of the war crisis. But these evils are being gradually eliminated, much of the water has been emitted and the physical position of many of these companies has been so strengthened as to add materially to their usefulness as public service institutions. It would be absurd to allow these companies to go into receivership simply because the laws under which they operate did not permit them to charge a sufficient price for their service to cover operating expenses and provide for necessary depreciation which all companies must provide for if they are to continue as going concerns.

Will the President Act?

The bankers cannot be asked to underwrite the securities of these companies when they are doing business under conditions which make it impossible for them to make both ends meet. It was natural for the bankers last week to decline to guarantee the paper of these concerns in any way, and it is possible for them to comply with the requirements of the War Finance Corporation act. If the directors of the corporation interpret the act to mean that they should not make direct loans to public utilities concerns, except under extraordinary circumstances, and that they should insist upon the paper bearing a bank's endorsement, it is evident that relatively few public utilities companies will be helped out by the War Finance Corporation. It may be difficult for the Government authorities to formulate a program for guaranteeing relief unless the companies are formally

citizens and suspicion. It is therefore very important that these people should be protected against themselves and not run the risk of defeating entirely the object which they have of expressing their loyalty to the Government.

Those who hesitate about forms of expression and who are unwilling to give whole hearted support to the conduct of the war against Germany, and who begin sympathizing with each other because they cannot condemn the war policy of Germany, should, as far as possible, keep quiet and go on studying, for certainly there will be avenging retribution taken on those who in this country, by indirection or otherwise, refuse to help bring the war to a successful finish by the defeat of Germany.

If I have been careless in describing these persons as American Germans or German Americans or Germans, I hope the error is not given. I would like to call them all Americans, and I would like the committee on foreign language and the language press of the National Security League requires careful consideration of the acts of such groups.

CHARLES E. LYDNER.

Chairman Committee of Foreign Language and Foreign Press.

New York, June 15.

WHAT UNCLE SAM WANTS.

Clarity and Continuity in Government Requests Are Wanted.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Any truth in the frequent statement that we as a people largely ignore the requests of Government and its